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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. American Society for Training and Development (Special; 2000)

PART I. Introduction

The American Society for Training and Development (ASTD) started in 1943 and is a non-profit association with the purpose of achieving a better utilization of the human ability and potential in business, industry, government, the professions, and education by encouraging the participation and affiliation of individuals or groups concerned with specialized areas of activity or interests within the broad field of personnel training and development; ensuring that appropriate programs and results are available for the preparation and educational growth of training and development practitioners; providing a clearinghouse of information relevant to training and development and conducting liaisons with those organizations potentially capable of promoting the objectives of ASTD; encouraging, sponsoring, or conducting appropriate research and ensuring the publication of results in the field of training and development; promoting an understanding of training and development as a basic responsibility of management; ensuring continuity of effective organization leadership by assisting management to motivate career-minded personnel to achieve individual growth goals; providing leadership in the field of personnel training and development in order to assist management to develop and maintain a competent work force. ASTD's members come from more than 100 countries and connect locally in United States of America chapters and global networks and partners.

Expanded Areas of Activities: While its broad aims and objectives, as well as the nature of its activities remain much as described in the submission of 15 December 2008, ASTD expanded its reach in Greece, Portugal, Australia, Egypt, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Poland, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Switzerland, the Republic of Korea, Poland, China, Hong Kong, China, Mauritius, Taiwan Province of China, Kuwait, Spain, and the United Arab Emirates. Through the Human Performance Improvement Certificate program, ASTD expanded into Malaysia, Puerto Rico, Spain, and Thailand. ASTD expanded its range by launching a public awareness campaign to communicate the importance of employee learning and by offering continuing education units for participation in its certificate programs, which provide a permanent record of an individual's educational accomplishments. ASTD co-sponsored the Workforce Innovations 2006 conference with the United States of America Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. Workforce Innovations brings together 3,000 local, state, and national workforce leaders and partners from industry, education, and economic development to discuss the critical talent development challenges facing the United States of America. ASTD released "Bridging the Skills Gap", a white paper that examines how to address the severity of the skills gaps that organizations face and provides recommendations to government for streamlining training programs and services to help individuals access learning opportunities, and help organizations hire and develop skilled talent. ASTD published an extra issue of its monthly magazine to examine the complexities of the business landscape and the needs of the workforces in China and India. The magazine expanded through podcasts and quarterly web-casts featuring experts from recent articles. The magazine added two new monthly columns and a comprehensive article on green initiatives in workplace learning and development. ASTD reached more than 30,000 viewers per month in 2006 of its online magazine covering e-learning, and added a wiki to the publication's blog. ASTD expanded its reach with the first-ever ASTD conference in China in 2006. ASTD

continued reach into Asia by hosting two conferences and a series of member workshops in China. The conferences were attended by 120 participants from five countries. ASTD launched the Workplace Learning and Performance (WLP) Scorecard in 2006, an online, real-time, decision support tool that allows organizations to monitor, evaluate, and compare the most critical areas of the learning function through a standard set of metrics, indicators, and reports. ASTD launched the Learning Executives Network (LXN) in 2006, a community of senior learning executives who meet for a series of interactive workshops and networking opportunities in a neutral environment. ASTD Press extended its distribution networks across North America and Australia through its relationship with National Book Network; and in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa through its work with Eurospan. ASTD delivered certificate programs in Australia, China, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Taiwan Province of China.

PART II. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

ASTD participated in the JCI-UN Leadership Summit on 27-29 June 2007 in New York, United States of America.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the filed and/or Headquarters.

ASTD created a conference session entitled, The United Nations, the Millennium Goals and Opportunities in Training and Development, at the ASTD 2005 International Conference & Exposition on 6-9 June 2005 in Orlando, Florida, United States of America. ASTD invited Richard A. Zeif, Advisor, United Nations Office of the Under-Secretary-General to present the session.

Initiatives pertaining to the Millennium Development Goals, and Activities in support of Global Principles.

Goal 8. Global Partnership

ASTD has assembled communities of knowledge and practice that meet learning needs around the globe. Target 1 involves addressing the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states. In 2004-2007, ASTD established global networks in Greece, Portugal, Egypt, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Taiwan Province of China and Kuwait, providing information, resources, and financial assistance to these underdeveloped countries and to Mauritius, a small island developing state. ASTD staff further supported and addressed the needs of these countries by taking part in Global Network events in Brazil, Mauritius, Mexico, Portugal, Poland, and South Africa; ASTD participated in the 36th World Conference in Malaysia in August 2006; and ASTD's director of international relations participated in events hosted by, and was elected to the Board of Directors of the International Federation of Training and Development Organizations (IFTDO) for a two-year term during 2006-2007. In 2007 ASTD met with the Peace Corps to discuss global partnerships and membership.

Target 5 addresses making available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications. ASTD made available the benefits of new information and communications technologies communications through the creation of an online community on the ASTD website, which includes general and country-specific discussion boards for international members to participate in; launching The Manage Your Career section of the ASTD online career center in 2004 to help members take a holistic approach to finding new jobs, featuring FAQ pages, career coaching, resume and cover letter review, and related services.

ASTD's efforts to make available benefits of new technologies was recognized in 2006 by the Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences' 10th Annual Webby Awards and the ASTD Job Bank was a Silver Winner in the employment category of the International Academy of Visual Arts' W3 Awards.

2. Association de volontaires pour le service international (General; 1996)

PART I. Introduction

Association de Volontaires pour le Service International/Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI) is an international development and humanitarian NGO which plans, implements and reports the results of medium and long-term sustainable projects (more than 120 as of December 2007) in various countries with local and international institutions, in the social and economic sectors.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

AVSI representatives participated at the United Nations headquarters New York, the following meetings: (i) 12th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-12), 14-30 April 2004. AVSI Vice President attended the session and organized on 21 April 2004, a side event "How people Who had No Homes become a vibrant Community" on lessons and practical guidelines drawn by works for sustainable slums upgrading, cosponsored by the Permanent Missions of Italy, and Brazil to the United Nations and the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See; (ii) 13th session of the CSD (CSD-13), Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting, 28 February-4 March 2005. Participated and co-sponsored a side event, on 3 March, organized by the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development; (iii) United Nations General Assembly Informal Interactive Hearings with NGOs, Civil Society, and the Private Sector, 23-24 June 2005. Participated in the cluster "Freedom from Want" on the topic of education; (iv) AVSI co-organized a panel discussion on the United Nations reform "The United Nations at the Crossroads: Which Direction for the Future of World Governance?" 4 April 2005, attended by various diplomats, academics, NGOs and public at large; (v) Economic and Social Council NGO Forum 2006: AVSI Vice President attended PART I of the Forum on 6 April;

AVSI Director General participated in PART II "VI Infopoverty World Conference" on 21 April on the theme MDGs and Information Communication Technology (ICT) through video conference from Milan, Italy; (vi) United Nations General Assembly 2006 High-Level Meeting on Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), 31 May–2 June. Two AVSI representatives attended offering remarks on "Strengthening Health Systems and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/AIDS Orphans care"; (vii) Economic and Social Council Substantive Session 2006 in Geneva, Switzerland, AVSI attended and contributed a written statement on youth and women employment under item 2 of the agenda.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF): cooperation increased in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (among others: Program of Expanded Assistance to Return-PEAR- 2006-2007), Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Haiti (education, child care, including psychosocial, protection).

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Jordan: second joint program (JOR/03/007, 2006-2007) on training in employment of disabled youth; Haiti: infrastructure rehabilitation in 2005 in Le Cayes area also with the Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haiti (MINUSTHA) and education; Brazil: UNDP scored the AVSI "Arvore da Vida" (training and employment for youth) in 2007 among the 50 best initiatives towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarians Affairs (OCHA): AVSI provided OCHA (headquarters and country offices) and Relief web with updates/reports from its operations in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat): AVSI made a presentation at the Conference on "Regional/national experiences and innovative policies and programmes in tackling urban youth employment," 22-24 June 2004, United Nations, Nairobi; Participated in the 21st Session of the Governing Council (GC) (UN-Habitat), 16-20 April 2007, Nairobi.

World Food Program (WFP): cooperation in food-for-work and food-security programs including for AIDS-affected populations in Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. AVSI presented its strategic approach at WFP headquarters in Rome, November 2005 and at the WFP Consultation Meeting on the HIV/AIDS Programming Handbook, Johannesburg, South Africa, 3-5 April 2006.

Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): cooperation in camp coordination and return monitoring of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in northern Districts of Uganda. AVSI attended the First Global Consultation meeting on HIV and IDPs, 24-25 April 2007, UNHCR, Geneva.

International Labour Organization (ILO): International Labour Conference - 92nd session, 1-17 June 2004, Geneva. Oral and written statement on the item 4 of the agenda "Human resources development and training"; Presentation of AVSI program (11 women cooperative business) at the ILO Conference on development of micro-enterprises, 30-31 May 2006 Scutari, Albania.

Food and Agriculture organization (FAO): operational activities in Haiti (Port-au Prince 2007 "Potagers Urbains"), Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Three major seminars were organized for AVSI partners from around the world on the MDGs: (i) related to goal 2 (education) at Venice International University, San Servolo Island, Venice, Italy, 27 November to 1 December 2006; (ii) related to goals 4, 5, 6 at the University of Bologna, Bertinoro, Italy, 9-11 March 2007; (iii) related to goal 7 in Salvador Bahia, Brazil, 5-9 February 2007.

AVSI contributed to the MDGs in Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Asia; below the outputs (average per year) related to the goals: (i) **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:** Children fed or given nutritional care: 102.540; people supported with food and emergency items: 200.776; people supported with agriculture inputs for food production: 352.960; (ii) **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**: School children helped to attend school: 131,604; teachers trained: 2,430; value of school materials distributed: more than $ 1 million; schools built or renovated: 62; scholarships awarded: 25,000; (iii) **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**: Girls supported for secondary schools attendance: 1,278; women helped either to find employment or to start income generating activities: 1,619; (iv) **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality and Goal 5: Improve maternal health**: Provision of general medical care: 1,015,953; antenatal and post natal clinic attendance: 41,320; 8 hospitals and 116 health care centers supported; health care and social workers trained: 4,732; (v) **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**: Women in Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) program: 33,679; people under antiretroviral therapy: 1,670; (vi) **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**: People with new access to safe water: 125,000; boreholes drilled: 29; wells dug/rehabilitated: 111; rural drinking water supply system established: physical rehabilitation and social integration programs of slums for more than 150,000 dwellers; (vii) **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development:** 3520 youth trained and employed.

3. Foundation ECPAT International (Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

Foundation ECPAT International is a global network of organisations dedicated to preventing the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). ECPAT is a global network of organisations and individuals working together for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. ECPAT seeks to encourage the world community to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights, free and secure from all forms of exploitation. By working as a global network, members benefit from the knowledge and experience of fellow organisations and groups around the world and work with them to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Formed in 1991 following a campaign that galvanized global attention on the sexual exploitation of children in tourism in Asia, ECPAT International became an international NGO in 1996. In the years that have followed, ECPAT has been instrumental in providing follow up to the commitments made and supporting concrete programs for implementation such as direct services for children victims, legal advocacy, collaboration with law enforcement, strengthening community protection structures etc.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Foundation ECPAT International participated in the following: (i) At the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), held in Tunisia from 16-18 November 2005, ECPAT presented on its collaboration with the private sector with examples from make-IT-safe and the ACCOR ECPAT cooperation on the Code of Conduct at a parallel event held by the International Foundation for the Children of the World; (ii) ECPAT International participated in the first consultation meeting of the WSIS Action Line Moderators/Facilitators, held at the end of February 2006, in Geneva, Switzerland as a follow-up to the Tunis Summit; (iii) The Special Rapporteur on Trafficking participated in an ECPAT organized side event in Tunisia on the occasion of the 2005 World Information Summit and presented a paper on the occasion; (iv) ECPAT International was represented at the Third Committee of the 61st meeting United Nations General Assembly held on 11 October 2006 at the UN headquarters in New York.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

Foundation ECPAT International activities were as follows: (i) Worked with the Government of Italy and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in the Action Programme against Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes. This program reached 3 countries: Costa Rica, Thailand and Ukraine (2004-2006); (ii) Organized the

Inter-agency Training Workshop on CSEC and CSA Situational Analysis Research in Pacific Island Countries, held in Suva, Fiji during 12-16 July 2004, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP); (iii) The UNICRI and ECPAT collaborated with the Thai organizations and the Royal Thai Police on a 20-month pilot program that saw the creation of a database for trafficking cases as well as multi-disciplinary training program for management of CSEC cases. The database has been integrated to the governments monitoring systems (2004); (iv) ECPAT took an active part in the Thailand National Conference on Human Trafficking, with the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (UNIAP)/ United Sates Agency for Development (USAID) including the Mapping and Planning on Trafficking in Persons in Southeast Asia (2004); (v) ECPAT was part of the UNICEF initiative for parliamentarians from Japan (2004); (vi) ECPAT has played a major role in the preparatory meetings for the United Nations Violence Study in all the regions where participation has been possible. In particular inputs have been made in East Asia, South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. In South Asia, EPCAT participated in several prep meetings in Katmandu and also hosted the South Asia Regional Meeting for the Violence Study and Chaired and inputted significantly to the final regional agenda for input to the study. ECPAT submitted 29 publications to the study, in English and Spanish. ECPAT coordinated research on violence in cyberspace making a direct impact for the Study (2004); (vii) Collaborated with UNICEF on implementation of Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism (the Code), an important CSR instrument which engages industry as active partners in child protection. UNICEF through the Japan Committee for UNICEF have provided financial support while also participating in the subsequent development of the organisation with a representative sitting on one of The Code's governing bodies, the Steering Committee (2006-ongoing); (viii) Inputted to discussions on United Nations reform. ECPAT joined other human rights organisations in making recommendations on the essential elemer's of a Human Rights Council. ECPAT International was signatory to a letter to the foreign ministers of United Nations member states calling for these elements to be integrated to negotiations at the January 2006 negotiations of the Human Rights Council (2006); (ix) Participated in discussions on possible impacts of United Nations reform proposals on the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (2006); (x) ECPAT has an appointed representative to engage on United Nations issues in Geneva (2006); (xi) Contributed to the draft text of proposed United Nations Guidelines for Protection of Children without Parental Care which was developed through a Working Group composed of many child rights organisations. The draft guidelines were sent to the CRC Committee on 26 January and were also presented in Bucharest (2006); (xii) Collaborated with the office of the Secretariat of the United Nations Study on Violence. An independent report was contributed for the study highlighting sexual violence in cyberspace (2006); (xiii) Following the Second World Congress ECPAT along with UNESCAP and UNICEF were mandated by governments in the Asia Pacific Region to form an Inter-agency group to support and monitor implementation of Yokohama commitments. A number of efforts including regional research studies and development of a CSEC-Info database were undertaken jointly by the three agencies (2006); (xiv) ECPAT with UNICEF and the Government of Brazil organize the Third World Congress which represents part of the process of periodic review of global progress on work against sexual exploitation of

children. The Third World Congress is critical in keeping issues concerning the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) high on government agendas. As in the past ECPAT will work with UNICEF on the mobilization and coordination for the preparations for the event which is expected to be attended by participants from over 180 States (2006-25 November 2008).

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals.

GOAL 3: Promote gender equality and empower women: Between 2005 and 2007, through ECPAT's Youth Partnership Project (YPP), 17,813 survivors of commercial sexual exploitation and at-risk children and youth (primarily girls) received counselling and peer support services, participated in skill development and knowledge-oriented trainings, received educational, medical and social support and orientation sessions on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), child rights/responsibilities, communication and rapport building, life skills, child labour, early marriage and other topics affecting their lives, and led micro projects.

GOAL 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases: Seeking to contribute to closing the knowledge gap and with the primary goal of establishing a regional framework of prevention, protection and care against HIV/AIDS for children at risk and those already involved in commercial sex, ECPAT International coordinated a six-month regional research study in six African countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia) in 2006 which has provided recommendations for action to protect these highly vulnerable group of children.

GOAL 8: Develop a global partnership for development: As a global civil society network partnership is a core principle that guides ECPAT's work. Internally the network promotes good governance among the wide range of global partners that are members through a robust framework for participatory policy making, election of its leadership and identification of priorities and directions. It is committed to child participation and such representation is visible at all levels including in membership on its governing board. At international level in addition to many of the activities described above, it participates to support reporting on child rights instruments so as to enhance compliance to uphold the right of children to protection. National groups prepare alternative reports or participate in reporting with coalitions. The following reports were submitted in the reporting period: Sweden (2005), Chile, Bulgaria, France (2007).

4. International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (Special; 1960)

PART I. Introduction

The International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property, generally known under the abbreviated name AIPPI, is the world's leading International Organization dedicated to the development and improvement of Intellectual Property. It is a politically neutral, non-profit organization, domiciled in Switzerland which currently has over 8700 Members representing more than 100 countries.

i) Aims, purposes and main course of action of the organization:

The objective of AIPPI is to improve and promote the protection of Intellectual Property on both an international and national basis. It pursues this objective by working for the development, expansion and improvement of international and regional treaties and agreements and also of national laws relating to Intellectual Property. It operates by conducting studies of existing national laws and proposes measures to achieve harmonisation of these laws on an international basis. In this context AIPPI has become increasingly concerned with issues concerning the enforcement of Intellectual Property rights.

The Statutes of AIPPI of 2006 define, in Art. 2, the purposes and the means of their achievement as follows: (i) to promote the understanding of the necessity at both the national and international level for intellectual property protection in the broadest sense as well as the repression of unfair competition and to encourage further development of the protection of intellectual property; (ii) to study and compare existing laws and proposed new laws, to improve them and to promote their harmonization; (iii) to work for the development, expansion and improvement of international conventions and agreements concerning the protection of intellectual property.

The Association pursues its objects by, in particular: (i) disseminating information, including preparing and distributing publications; (ii) organizing congresses and other meetings; (iii) making representations to governments and intergovernmental bodies, as well as to national, regional, and international organizations.

Membership of AIPPI:

The Members of AIPPI are people actively interested in Intellectual Property protection on a national or international level. They include lawyers, patent and trademark attorneys, patent and trademark agents as well as judges, scientists and engineers. They also include corporations. AIPPI is organized into 64 National and one Regional Groups and Membership is obtained by joining one of these Groups. In countries where no Group exists, Membership is obtained as an Independent Member in the international organization.

The General Secretariat has offices in Zurich, Switzerland. Among the more important Standing Committees are: (i) the Programme Committee which recommends to the Executive

Committee the subjects for study; (ii) the Finance Advisory Committee which acts as an internal auditor; (iii) the Nominating Committee which proposes candidates for the various elective offices, the Membership Committee and the Communications Committee.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

Basic relations to international governmental organizations: According to Article 2.2 of the Statutes, AIPPI is to pursue its objects, inter alia by "making representations to governments and intergovernmental bodies, as well as to national, regional and international organizations." The relation between such organizations, in this case World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), World Trade Organization (WTO), European Patent Organization (EPO) and the AIPPI have always been very close, often due to very good personal relationships.

In WIPO as well as in UPOV, AIPPI has **observer status** and is invited to all relevant meetings in the field of IP and Biotechnology.

During the period of **2004 to 2007 AIPPI was represented** at the following meetings among many other events:

WIPO: (i) Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP); (ii) Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks (SCT); (iii) Sessions concerning the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT); (iv) Inter-governmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (GRTKF).

UPOV: Ordinary Session of Council

AIPPI submitted Resolutions as well as Opinions and Views to WIPO and other relevant bodies in order to make its position public and to pursuit its purpose of encouraging further the development of the protection of Intellectual Property rights. Every year, the Bureau of AIPPI and the Director General of WIPO as well as other Representatives of WIPO meet for an **annual coordination meeting** in Geneva. These meeting aimed at discussing urgent and important matters, exchange views and strengthen the mutual relations which generally are very good. The mutual collaboration of WIPO and its officers and AIPPI and its Bureau Members is excellent and highly appreciated from both sides. One example for these good relations is the Client Privilege Conference which was organized in cooperation with WIPO at their headquarters in Geneva. The preparation of the Conference started in autumn 2007 and led to a successful Meeting in May 2008.

The main task of AIPPI was to prepare a draft of a treaty providing for minimum standards on Client Privilege in IP Professional Advice as first proposed by AIPPI to WIPO in July 2005.

The proposal based on the AIPPI resolution to Q163 of October 27, 2003, adopted during the AIPPI ExCo Meeting in Lucerne (2003) was well received and supported by WIPO and national bodies.

5. National Council of Women of Great Britain (Special; 2000)

Part I. Introduction

National Council of Women of Great Britain (NCWGB) is a voluntary organisation open to all women, working in association with many nationally affiliated organisations to improve the lives and opportunities for women. Nationally and internationally, NCWGB works within the framework of the United Nations Agenda for women, co-operating with women's organisations in Europe, and world-wide via the International Council of Women.

Aims and Purposes of NCWGB:

(i) These remain unchanged: to improve the quality of life for all; to remove discrimination against women and to enable women to participate effectively at all levels and in every aspect of the life of the community; to provide a forum for women to exchange information and ideas, formulate policy, educate and promote change.

(ii) Additionally in 2004, NCWGB adopted the by-line: "**VISION – A world where it is no disadvantage to be born a girl**". No Constitutional change has been involved, but this adds emphasis to NCWGB work for women and the girl child.

PART II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

NCWGB has continued its long-standing involvement in work related to the United Nations agenda for women: (i) Delegations from NCWGB have attended and participated in the work of all Annual Sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, reporting back to affiliated organisations in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and adopting policy resolutions urging action related to the CSW Agenda for presentation to the Government of the United Kingdom. An Honorary Associate of NCWGB represented the organisation on the NGO Committee for CSW (CONGO); she has made a number of statements on issues under review, and chaired meetings of NGOs at all CSW Sessions. Reports of CSW sessions and developments were published in the NCWGB Newsletter for members and affiliated organisations; (ii) NCWGB has supported the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, including aspects within the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), and matters arising under CEDAW by means of (a) Policy Resolutions ratified at NCWGB Annual Conferences, (b) Seminars organised by NCWGB in Britain, and (c) through submissions and reports to the British Government in response to events or to Government consultation papers.

Other Conferences, Meetings and Events

Major Initiatives undertaken by NCWGB during the period under review: NCWGB Annual Conferences - Policy resolutions ratified by NCWGB and its affiliated organisations, and notified to United Kingdom Government included: (i) **2004:** "The Role of Men and Boys in work towards Equality of Women and Men"; "Education of children with special needs"; "Protecting our Children - research into disabling diseases"; (ii) **2005:** "The effects on women and children of Natural Disasters" – need for a UN resolution on action and mechanisms to assist and involve women (similar to the requirements of Security Council Resolution 1325)"; "Global Warming" – implementation of new technologies, reduction of carbon emissions, etc"; (iii) **2006:** "Women's equality – work towards parity"; "Women asylum seekers (need for women interpreters and women doctors"; "Prison sentences and effect on women"; "Violence against women" – re-affirmation of all previous work to date; "Water – planning for future needs"; "New forms of violence against children" – reaffirmation; (iv) **2007:** "Women's health — training and employment of maternity nurses"; "Increase in sexually transmitted infections"; "Domestic violence"; "On-line Internet protection for children and adults"; "Rights of Indigenous peoples".

Seminars and Presentations organised by NCWGB for members and affiliated organisations included: (i) **2004:** Seminar at the Rwandan Embassy in London (May 2004) – "HIV trafficked around the world"; Seminar at the House of Commons, Parliament (May 2004) "Women's health – foetal alcohol syndrome"; (ii) **2005:** Seminar (Birmingham, February 2005) "Women's health issues"; (iii) **2006:** Seminar (London, March 2006) "Trade justice, Fair Trade and the Millennium Goals"; Seminar (North-East England, May 2006) "Punished by Poverty – acute problems of poverty"; Presentations (London, June and September 2006) on "Trafficking in Children"; Seminar (Thames Valley, September 2006) on "Water shortage world-wide"; (iv) **2007:** Seminar (London, March 2007) "Indigenous people- are they on the brink of extinction?"; Seminar (Gloucester, March 2007) "Human Trafficking: 21st century Slavery"; Presentation (London, June 2007) "Slavery Today"; Seminar (London, November 2007) "Global Food Chain";. Seminar and National Conference theme (October 2007) "Celebrating our Diversity – Multicultural Dialogue".

Other Reports and submissions to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland included: (i) **2004:** "Education for HIV", "Debt and the effects on women and children"; "United Nations International Year of Fresh Water"; "Widows in Nigeria"; "Pensions for Women"; United Kingdom Commission for Equality and Human Rights; (ii) **2005:** "Forced Marriage"; "Work and Family, with flexibility and choice for women"; "Importance of family-friendly principle in Working Time Directive"; (iii) **2006:** "Elimination of World Poverty"; "United Kingdom Action Plan on Trafficking"; "Public health and ethical issues"; "Response to United Nations Secretary-General's Special Study on Violence against Women"; "Sustainability – the energy challenge"; (iv) **2007:** "Sustainability – meeting the world's future agricultural needs"; "Protection of Water against Pollution from Agriculture"; "Water efficiency in new buildings"; "Women's health – treatment of age-related macular degeneration".

Cooperation with other organisations: NCWGB has co-operated fully with other women's organisations within Europe and with the International Council of Women. In addition to attendance at Sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, NCW delegations attend twice-yearly meetings of the European network of ICW. We are represented at thrice-yearly meetings of the European Women's Lobby and a delegation attended the major Triennial Conference of ICW in the Ukraine in September 2006. Only lack of resources and funding limit the extent of NCWGB participation in meetings of other United Nations bodies.

6. Project One (Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

i) The aims and purposes of Project ONE, Inc. have been to improve the quality of life for children, assist with the world issue of hunger and raise awareness and promote tolerance of differences in an effort to reduce human rights violations. An international organization with no affiliation with any other NGO enjoying Consultative, it is connected with a vast network of partners and endeavors through the world. The organization seeks to promote and protect the human rights of all persons regardless of race, creed, religious orientation, gender, age. It has been the goal and aspiration of this organization to network with a variety of public and private organizations in a conglomerate and plenary effort for the common purpose of eradication of poverty, reduction of child mortality and better health care for all citizens of the world, especially children.

ii) There have been no significant organizational changes in the vision, function, orientation, purpose or scope of work during the reporting period.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Project One, Inc. has participated in various intergovernmental meetings as they relate to the organization's prime directive of children and family advancement. A representative of Project One, Inc. attended the following meetings: 4th World Water Forum in Mexico City, Mexico on 22 March 2006; 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, 8-10 September 2004 in United Nations headquarters, New York; representation was made on behalf of project ONE, Inc at the 44th session of the Commission for Social Development on 7 February 2006. This forum was hosted by Division of Social Policy and Development (DSPD) and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. The organization participated in the 14th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development on 11-12 May 2006 in New York, enjoying discussion on indicators and constraints of air pollution, atmosphere and climate change on implementation of sustainable industrial development. Project ONE, Inc. submitted a written statement to the NGO

Committee on Youth in New York for the 2 December 2004 meeting concerning the tactics of employing youth in regions where drug abuse appears indigenous.

Members of Project ONE, Inc also participated in the 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, 5-7 September 2007, in New York and concurred by consensus with the Declaration drafted and circulated as a result of that session.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

Project ONE, Inc has not cooperated as much as it would like with specialized agencies in the field and/or headquarters due to goals and budgetary restrictions already in practice at the time the organization was granted Consultative Status in 2004. A staffing shortage also prevented more extensive involvement at United Nations Headquarters (all volunteer staff from 2001-2007).

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century.

i) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Project ONE, Inc has endorsed the Millennium Development Goals as part of their work:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: The organization established and maintains to this day feeding facilities that serves 3000 children per day in Kenya, Africa. The organization has support land leases for orphanages and school in this region as well. Project ONE, Inc contributes to various programs of this nature in other areas including the United States of America, Haiti, Peru, Republic of Korea and Nigeria.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education: Project ONE, Inc. began with the problematic issue of literacy in Alabama, United States of America, upon its conception in 2001. Since that time, the organization has developed a variety of relationships in a myriad of cultures to continue the struggle for educational accomplishment through financial contribution to the United Negro College Fund, the Alabama Department of Public Education. In 2006, the organization established what is now called Millennium villages in Africa with a four-fold solution package of shelter, food, clothes and education for all the children. The organization provides this four-fold humanitarian package to more than 3000 children in six villages in Africa.

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality: Project ONE, Inc contributed financial resources and planning assistance for a children's Hospital in Haiti and dedicated resources for the distribution of immunizations to children under the age of one in the schools and orphanages established in Africa through our networks. Project ONE, Inc. initiated a barrage of medical

missionary tours to Haiti, and Africa in an effort to lower infant death from common diseases that are easily cured by western medicine and inoculations.

ii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

The organization has sponsored and celebrates the following special days and events on the United Nations calendar in all the areas of our membership including seminars and workshops at our headquarters in a never ceasing agenda to bring awareness to the Millennium Goals of the United Nations: (i) International Day for the Elimination of Racial discrimination- September; (ii) United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace- 8 March; (iii) International Literacy Day- 8 September; (iv) International Day of Older Persons- 1 October; (v) International Day for the Eradication of Poverty- 17 October; (vi) United Nations Day- 24 October.

Project ONE, Inc. has assisted its members in making arrangements for its members to attend meetings in New York that promote awareness of intergovernmental bodies such as the United Nations and the Economic and Social Council to regulate and publish informative world statistics and declare equality of human rights through global goal setting.